WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1896-TWELVE PAGES. No. 13,410.

TWO CENTS.

GARBAGE QUESTION

The Much-Discussed Affair Up in the Senate.

PETITION FROM SOUTH WASRINGTON

Senator Stewart's Resolution for an Incurry.

LOCAL LEGISLATION

The garbage question was brought up in the Senate today in a rather unexpected manner and from a totally unexpected source. During the morning hours Senaator Stewart of Nevada presented a number of petitions from citizens of South Washington in regard to garbage and other matters affecting that locality, accompanied by a resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration. This resolution

was as follows: "Resolved. That the committee on the District of Columbia is directed to call upon the Commissioners of said District for a full report of their action under the act of March 2, 1895, in the matter of the removal of the garbage of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, with transmission of all papers, and the said committee is further directed to investigate the subject of the disposal of the garbage for large cities, with special regard to the health and comfort of the people and the location of garbage crematories or reduction plants, and to report what, if any, legislation is necessary."

tion plants, and to report what, if any, legislation is necessary."

When the resolution had been read Senator Hill asked what reason there was for such an investigation. Mr. Stewart answered that the reasons were set forth at great length in the papers accompanying the resolution, and added that the Commissioners are very much embarrassed over the girbage question. He believed that an investigation could do no harm, and might be of material aid to the Commissioners.

Missioners.

Senator Harris suggested that the resolution be printed and go over until tomorrow, and this was acted upon, and the matter will come up for consideration tomorrow unless something intervenes.

The Petition. The petition accompanying the resolution is signed by E. C. Winter, president; Henry Storey, secretary, of the South Washington Citizens' Association, and the following named members as executive committee: John B. Trout, Maurice Fitzgerald, John Quinn, James Martin, Bernard Leonard, James F. Shea and Charles Schafer. The facts contained in the peti-tion are already well known, and are set forth more at length in a document that accompanies the papers, in the nature of a brief, which recites the law and the regulations concerning garbage disposal. It con-tinues: "Until the use of the reduction plant at the foot of South Capitol street, the garbage had all been transported out of the District by land or water. It had been the policy and intention of Congress that the garbage should be collected and removed out of the city and at a distant point disposed of." The paper then speaks of the various steps taken to secure the garbage disposal plant, recites the facts leading up to the establishment of the former reduction plant at Buzzard's Point, which, the petitioners state, proved such a nuisance that the citizens were about to take the matter into court, "when the plant providentially burned down." Continuing the record of the case the paper cites the facts of the passage of the appropriation act last year, the opening of bids under the provisions therein contained, and the ac ceptance of Warfield's bid at \$57,000, "not withstanding that there were bids even as low as \$34,000 from reputable and reponsible

Points of Opposition. The decument concludes with a recita tion of the following points raised by the

citizens: "Crematories and reduction plants are everywhere regarded as per se nuisances and relegated to distant points; the claim that the Brown crematory, now being constructed at the foot of South Capitol street will be odorless is disproved by the one at Wilmington, Del., which is tolerated only because it is in a locality given up noxious and objectionable trades. Garbage crematories, irrespective of their character, are repugnant, and their mere presence is destructive of property values; the spirit of congressional legisla tion, from first to last, is to remove the garbage outside of the city and thickly populated suburbs; the health regulations clearly prohibit the burning or reduction age within the city or thickly pop suburbs; the building regulation require the written consent of residents and preperty owners; the Commissioners re-quired the consent of occupants and owners in adjoining states, but did not require and even ignored their protests; the Con missioners could not be convinced that the former reduction plant was a nuisance, although a similar plant has been restrained by the court, and several hundred citizens subscribed a petition and memorial declaring the former plant here to be an odorous nuisance; the desire and de-mand of the press and the public is that the garbage plants be located outside of the city limits, either in Maryland or Virginia, and in approving sites within the city the Commissioners are acting against the will of those whom they are delegated to represent; the crematory at the foot of South Capitol street will be a menace to the new bridge from that point across the Eastern branch, a survey for which has been made by order of Congress; the act of March 2, 1895, the appropriation act, was passed before Congress had full information upon the subject of the disposal of garbage; the location of the garbage crematory is within the control of Congress, inasmuch as there is no provision of contract tying the hands of Congress, and Congress can pass a law governing the whole subject and providing that such crematories shall be located outside the city limits.

The same signatures were appended to a petition asking that a sufficient sum of money be appropriated to enable the proper authorities to arch over James creek canal. The petitioners state: "This open sewer, by reason of its foul waters and flith, by reason of its four waters and min, is fatal to the health and creates a frightful mortality in this vicinity. It is characterized by the health officer and other physical by the health officer and the result of the control of th ized by the health omicer and other physicians as a deadly plague spot, and by its presence blights a large section of South Washington, driving residents away and destroying the value of property."

They object to the plan recommended by Maj. Powell to divert the sewerage from the canal, leaving it open as a waterway. They say that this will not be effective or economical, and add: "The canal will never he of any considerable value to commerce or business, inasmuch as it is too narrow and shallow to allow the passage of any vessel larger or of deeper draft than a sand scow, and there is an abundance of unused water front on the Eastern branch which would answer every demand of the com-merce or business which uses or would use the James creek canal."

South Capitol Street Bridge. There was a third petition from the same citizens, favoring the passage of the bill now pending providing for the crection of a bridge across the Eastern branch at South Capitol street and the granting of a charter to a railroad company to use that structure.

Munger of a very serious nature. The charges assert that Munger was drunk during most of the time the fleet was in Berling see last season.

JAMESON ARRAIGNED DISTRICT

Charged With "Warring on a Friendly State."

Crowds Waiting Outside Bow Street Police Court in London for the Famous Raider.

LONDON, February 25.-Dr. Jameson landed at Erith, on the Thames, in a tug from the troop ship Victoria, and took the train for London.

There was great excitement at Bow street police court at 3:15, when a number of Dr. Jameson's friends arrived. This was looked upon as showing that the long-expected invader of the Transvaal would soon follow them. Among those present at that time were the Duke of Abercorn, Viscount Chelsea, the Earl of Arlington, Col. Tracey, private secretary to the Marquis of Salis-bury; several colonial officers and officials, Mr. Charles E. Warde, M. P., and many other people of note.

The excitement was great, especially as

the day wore on, and the effects of refreshments upon the crowds became more apparent. Patriotic shouting was frequent, and a lively scene was anticipated when "Dr. Jim" made his appearance before the sitting magistrate. Inside and outside Bow street police court the principal subject dispersion. street police court the principal subject dis-cussed was the charge upon which he would

Dr. Jameson, after having traversed a cir-Dr. Jameson, after having traversed a circultous route in order to avoid the crowds, arrived at Bow street police court at 6:25 p.m. He was loudly cheered on entering the court room, the entire audience rising and uncovering upon his appearance.

Later—Dr. Jameson and fourteen of his fellow pulsoners were abayed with "two-

taler—Dr. Jameson and fourteen of his fellow pisoners were charged with "warring against a friendly state."

The case was adjourned for two weeks, the prisoners being admitted to bail in

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE. Fullerton's Assertion Regard-

ing President Cleveland. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 25 .- Gen. J. S .Fullerton of Washington, D. C., president of the National Chickamauga Military Park Association, who is here listening to the testimony as to where the monument of the ninth Indiana regiment should be placed, says the personal friends of President Cleveland understand full well that he will not be a candidate for a third term. The general says that President Cleveland has communicated this fact to several of his personal friends in Washington and will in a short time announce his determination in a letter.

AN OHIO ENTERPRISE. Proposed Electric Railway From the

West to Washington. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, February 25 .- T. D. Hoskins appeared before the county commissioners yesterday afternoon and asked for a franchise eastward over the National pike to the Madison county line for a railroad, which will be operated wholly by gasoline motor cars, and which will be the first road of the kind in the world. It was practically agreed that the franchise will be granted today. It is the plan of Mr. Hoskins and associates, Mayor P. P. Mast and John Foos, to build the line at once to Columbus. The projectors are millionaires, have ample capital and their intention is to build the road on through to

HUSBAND AND WIFE SHOT. Double Tragedy at Midnight at

a few months.

The motor cars will be manufactured

here, and Mr. Hoskins said the firm ex

pects to have 2,000 men at work on them in

Madison, Wis. MADISON, Wis., February 25 .- A terrible tragedy, resulting in the fatal shooting of Mrs. A. W. Paterson by her husband, and his death by his own hand immediately afterward, occurred at midnight last night,

at their home in this city. A letter, ostensibly written by both parties, was left to the children, saying husband and wife had meditated suicide for some time, and resolved to die together. This declaration, however, is opposed by the fact that when found, the wife, who had retired and was in her night robe, had one arm thrown across her face as if to shield it, and a bullet in the arm, while the busband was still fully dressed. Both, with other members of the household, had attended revival services being held here by B. Fay Mills during the evening, and had gone to their rooms apparently in the best

The family came here from Algona Towa where Paterson was a merchant, retiring on account of poor health. They came here to educate their children at the State Uniersity, which Paterson formerly attended. No other motive than insanity on the part of the husband, or intended suicide on the part of both, can be assigned for the deed.

FORCED TO SEEK PORT.

Experience of the Steamer Maori in a Recent Hurricane. NEW YORK, February 25.-The British tramp steamer Maori, bound from Balti-

more for Rotterdam, put into this port last evening in distress and anchored off quarantine. Capt. Robinson reports that he sailed from Baltimore February 15, with a full cargo of corn and flour for Rotterdam. On the 18th, in the middle of the gulf stream, the steamer encountered a terrific hurricane from the southeast, accompanied by tremendous seas, which nearly enguifed the versel. Heavy seas broke on board, sweeping everything before them. The forward companion ladders were smashed and every thing movable washed off decks. The ship refused to answer her helm, and, upon examination, the rudder was found broken; and so it was deemed prudent to put about

and bear up for repairs. Capt. Robinson stated that the hurricane was the worst he ever encountered. At one time it looked as if the vessel would founder in the tremendous sea, in which the vessel labored for several hours. The chart room and cabin were flooded. One seaman was struck by a wave which broke on hoard and breaking his knee cap. The Maori may pos-sibly require a survey before resuming her

RUMORS OF MASSACRES.

The Turkish Government Denies the Truth of the Reports. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25 .- Reports have been received here saying that fresh massacres have occurred at Malatia and seven other points of Armenia.

The Turkish government, when question ed on the subject, denied that there was any truth in the stories told of fresh massacres, and asserted that they were creations of the imagination of the Armenian agi-

LIEUT. ROSS' CHARGES.

They Have Been Filed Against Capt. Munger at the Treasury. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., February 25. -Lieut. Ross, formerly of the revenue cutter Corwin, has forwarded charges to the Secretary of the Treasury against Capt.

Some Time Given by the House to Local Measures.

THE REASSESSMENT BILL PASSED

Also the Bill to Regulate Storage in the District.

A GAS INTERROGATORY

Chairman Babcock secured the floor in the House this afternoon to call up bills reported from the committee on the District of Columbia, and presented first the bill to authorize the sale of certain land to Caroline Lochboehler, Margaret Shugrue and Jno. R. Scott, this land now being a portion of the holdings of the United States on the Washington aqueduct. The bill was passed without amendment

The Reassessment Bill. Chairman Babcock then called up the bill to authorize reassessments of certain taxes in the District. The bill provides as iol-

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be authorized and directed, in all cases where general taxes or assess-ments for local improvements in the Dis-trict of Columbia may hereafter be quash-ed, set aside, or declared void by the Su-preme Court of said District, by reason of an imperfect or erroneous description of the lot or parcel of ground against which the same shall have been levied by reason of such tax or assessment not having been authenticated by the proper officer, or of defective return of service of notice, or for any technical reason other than the right of the public authorities to levy the tax or make the improvement in respect of which the assessment was levied, to reassess the lot or parcel of ground in respect of such general taxes or the improvement mention ed in such defective assessment, with power to collect the same according to existing laws relating to the collection of assess ments and taxes: Provided, That in cases ments and taxes: Provided, That in cases where such taxes or assessments shall be quashed or declared void by said court, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, the reassessment herein provided for shall be made within ninety days after the judgment or decree of said court quashing or setting aside such taxes or assessments.

The Commissioners' Report. In reporting upon this bill the Commis

"The amount of revenue lost to the Dis trict for technical grounds through the rulings of the courts and the inability of the District authorities to reassess the charges so invalidated is so great as to threaten serious embarrassment to the municipal interests involved. Unless Congress shall effect, the evil will not only continue, but will indefinitely expand. The Commissionerrors, but that bill, which was retroactive as well as anticipatory, failed to receive the favorable action of Congress. Whatever hardship or embarrassment the proposed legislation might entail on property owners with regard to taxes and assess-ments heretofore judicially declared void, because of the bearing reassessment might owners succeeding to the property subse quent to such judgments, the Commission ers can imagine no reasonable objection in justice or equity to the enactment of the oill herewith transmitted, which is design ed to provide against future losses, on similar grounds, of assessments and taxes to which the municipality may be justly entitled."

Mr. Abbott's Amendment.

Mr. Abbott of Texas moved to strike out the word "hereafter" in the first portion of the bill, claiming that otherwise it would coinage, the republicans of the east have a work discrimination to some property cwners who heretofore have had their assessments annulled. Mr. Richardson said the committee had held that the objection of Mr. Abbott was not a valid one, having examined the pleas of the class of property holders in whose behalf Mr. Abbott spike. Mr. Terry (Ark.) advocated the amend-ment of Mr. Abbott.

Mr. Dockery's Question.

At this point a diversion occurred in the proceedings, when Mr. Dockery (Mo.) availed himself of the opportunity presented by the debate to ask Mr. Babcock if it was the purpose of the District committee to report, at an early day, a bill to regulate and It is Now Beyond the Hundred-Million cheapen gas and electric lighting in the District. Mr. Babcock replied that two hearings had been given on the subject and another

was set for next Thursday. The committee hoped, he said, to report at an early date. The Bill Passed Without Amendment. Mr. Babcock opposed the amendment of Mr. Abbott. The amendment was defeated and the reassessment bill passed in

the form presented above. To Regulate Storage.

The next measure presented was the bill to regulate storage in the District. It provides as follows: That every person, firm, association, or corporation lawfully en gaged in the business of storing (for hire) goods, wares, merchandise, or personal property of any description shall have a preference lien thereon for the agreed charges for storing the same, and for all moneys advanced for freight, cartage, la bor, insurance, and other necessary ex-penses, such lien to include all legal de mands for like storage and expenses against the owner of said property. Said hen for such unpaid charges, upon at least one year's storage and for the aforesaid advances in connection therewith, may be enforced by sale at public auction, after thirty days' notice in writing mailed to the last known address of the person or persons in whose name or names the said property so in default was stored, and said notice shall also be published for six. days in a daily newspaper in the Distric of Columbia. And after deducting all stor age charges, advances, and expenses o sale, any balance arising therefrom shall be paid by the bailer to the bailor of such ods, wares, merchandise, or roperty, his assigns or legal representa-

Said property may be so sold either in bulk or in separate pieces, articles, packages or parcels, as will in the judgment of the lien holder secure the largest obtainable price; provided, that if the person or persons storing said property shall have assigned or transferred the title thereto and have duly recorded said assignment or and have duly recorded said assignment or transfer upon the books of the storage warehouse, the written notice of sale shall also be mailed to said transferee or as-

signee.
Section 2. That whenever the title or Section 2. That whenever the title or right of possession to any goods, wares, merchandise or personal property on storage shall be put in issue by any judicial proceeding, the same shall be delivered upon the order of court after prepayment of the storage charges and cash advances then due, and unless the person, firm, association or computation so conducting a

report to be read. This lies been published heretofore in The Star. The Bill Passed.

Mr. Curtis said the bill had been prepared by the district atterney, approved by the commissioners and considered by the District Commissioners, Mr. Baker of New Hampshire offered two amendments to perfect the verbiage of the bill, which were accepted by Chairman Babcock.

The storage bill was then passed.

This concluded the District business before the House.

CARTER AND CARLISLE

The Former's Coming Speech to Be as Interesting as the Latter's Letter.

Similarity of the Tariff Situation in the Senate to the Senatorial Problem in Kentucky.

Mr. Carter's speech in the Senate tomorrow will possess quite as much interest for republicans as that which democrats felt in the recent letter of Mr. Carlisle on the senatorial situation at Frankfort. The one, too, is likely to provoke as much energetic protest in straightout partisan circles as did the other.

The Kentucky Situation.

The situation which elicited Mr. Carlisle's letter still continues and is easily described. There are sixty-eight democratic members of the Kentucky legislature, and all but about half a dozen are voting for Mr. Blackburn, the caucus neminee for Senator. Those who are refusing Mr. Blackburn support justify their action on the ground that, elected as they were as sound money men, they cannot assist in the choice of a free silver candidate for the Senate. Better, they are asserting, no the Senate. Better, they are asserting, no Senator at all, or even a sound money republican, than the election of a democrat who would help along the cause of free

coinage.

Mr. Carlisle was asked to use his influence with the bolters. It was not asserted, because it could not be, that if the bolters were brought into line Mr. Blackburn would be elected, but it was contended that a solid democratic front ought to be presented in the interests of the party or-ganization in the state, and, moreover, that it might result in winning over the two populist votes necessary to success. Mr. Carlisle declined to interfere. He would only express the wish for democratic success on lines of what he asserted the party by its platforms was committed to. But he could not even decline to interfere without strengthening the purpose of the sound money democrats, and they are more determined in their opposition to Mr. Blackburn now than they were before. The result, of course, is a very rapid are suggested. now than they were before. The result, of course, is a very rabid arraignment of Mr. Carlisle by many democrats of prominence, who hold that he should have counseled a solid vote in the interests of party har-

A Similar Senate Situation.

The situation in the Senate here is quite as simple as that at Frankfort, and, extariff bill has received the approval in caucus of every republican Senator but four.

Congress a draft of a bill to provide for the reassessment of taxes and assessments judicially declared void for such technical but that bill which was retreastive. pass it; several populistic or democratic votes would still be necessary. But, it is urged, the republicans ought to present a solid front whether these votes are secured or not. Bolting, it is insisted, is a very dangerous move with which to begin a pres-

Mr. Carter to Explain.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Teller, Mr. Dubois and Mr. Mantle have voted against consideration of the measure, and Mr. Carter is to explain the attitude of the quartet. His line of argument may not be new, but if he reiterates with uncompromising energy what the extreme free coinage republicans have all along been insisting upon, it will be a point-er of note as respecting the silver policy to be pursued at St. Louis. If protection, and even the proper support of the government, are to be challenged in the interests of free their capacity as harmony makers and unifiers to the very utmost.

Politics Makes Strange Bedfellows. Meanwhile everything is drifting, and every day presents new proof of the fact that politics makes strange bed fellows. This kicking quartet of republicans blocking the way of the tariff bill are standing shoulder to shoulder with the solid populist party and the solid democratic party of the Senate. And the government is on short

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Today's treasury statement shows the gold reserve to be \$123,522,378. Of this amount, \$91,687,706 represents the aggregate gold paid in to date on account of the 4 per cent loan of 1925. The amount of bonds issued, however, is only \$70,650,050, of which \$43,413,650 are in coupons and \$27,237,400 registered bonds, the balance being held on call from the purchasers. The total amount of the deferred gold payments, therefore, is only about \$20,000,000.

Since January 6 last, the date of Secretary Carisle's bond circular, the total w.th-drawals of gold from the treasury amount to \$32,413,396, of which \$22,989,263, or about 25 per cent of the whole gold receipts, was not exported but was used. not exported, but was used, it is assumed, in the payment of bonds. Withdrawals for export still continue, however, and it will not surprise treasury officials if the gold reserve again falls below the legal tender limit of \$100,000,000 before the date fixed for final payments for the new bonds— June 15 next. In view of this alleged prob-ability, it is said to be not improbable that the President will send a special message to Congress reviewing the financial situation and urging legislation for the effectual protection of the government gold balance Those who predict such a message admit that it is not likely to be sent unless it appears that no measures will be adopted for the relief of the situation, and consequently need not be looked for until just before adjournment.

Personal Mention. Capt. George F. Chase, third cavalry, in the city on leave of absence.

Lieut. Douglass Settle, tenth infantry, is visiting friends in this city. At the annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati, held in Baltimore, Md., last Saturday, Mr. Charles Wilson Handy of this city was admitted to membership. He is a great grandson of Lieut. Col. Levin Handy of revolutionary fame. Dr. McArdle has recovered from his re

Mr. Harry G. Wilbur, private secretary to Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is spending a few days with his family on Capitol Hill.

Mr. C. A. Bensecter Mr. C. A. Benscoter, assistant general passenger agent of the Southern Railway Company, whose office is at Chattanooga, Tenn., is in Washington,

cent severe illness.

A favorable report was made to the Sensociation or corporation so conducting a storage business shall claim some right, title or interest in said stored 'property otherwise than the lien hereinabove authorized, he, it or they shall not be made a party to said judicial proceedings.

Mr. Curtis of Ohio caused the committee's attentions of conducting a storage from the bill for the relief of John A. Fairfax was today transferred in the Senate from the committee on claims to the committee on the District of Columbia. ate today from the committee on claims on

Local Claims

THE GREAT OCTOPUS

Graphic Story of the Pacific Railroad Frauds.

A GANG OF "INCORPORATED PIRATES"

What Representative Maguire Has to Say.

PACIFIC COAST PROTESTS

"Yes, I will be pleased to give you a story on the Pacific railroads," said Congressman Maguire to a representative of The Star yesterday.

"A complete history of the frauds and oppressions connected with their construction and operation would be very interesting, but even a summary of them would be too long for the average reader. I know of nothing like the history of the Pacific railroads except the history of the frauds and oppressions of the East India Company, as disclosed in the famous trial of Warren Hastings. There is one striking difference between them, however, if the popular reports of the Hastings trial are to be credited. You know, Warren Hastings is credited with having said upon his trial, when admitting a long series of charges against him: 'My God! gentlemen, considering my opportunities, I am surprised at my moderation.' The manipulators of the Pacific railroads can hardly look back over their careers with any such feeling. They were never guilty of any moderation in availing themselves of their opportunities. They acted like incorporated pirates from the beginning to the end.

The Central Pacific. "I had better confine myself to the history of the Central Pacific railroad, with which I am far more familiar than with that of the Union Pacific, but I am not aware of any fraud or oppression committed in connec tion with either of these companies that was not practiced by the other. Their systems were the same and the results were very similar in both cases. The Central Pacific Railroad Company was organized as a Cali fornia corporation by Messra, Huntington, Stanford, Hopkins and Crocker on June 1, 1861. Those gentlemen really constituted a partnership at that time and all the time until the organization of the Southern Pacific Company, in 1885. The Central Pacific Railroad Company and some thirty other corporations organized by these men were really corporations only in name, used as mere agencies of the co-partnership. The company, as you know, was authorized by the Pacific railroad act of 1862 to construct interpose the legislation proposed in this bill or some other enactment to the same man is very similar to that. The emergency mencing at San Jose, Cal., and building eastward to meet the Union Pacific railroad, which was being built westward from Omaha.

"Each company was to receive a proportion of the land and bond subsidy equal to ocratic the proportion of the road built by each. The act of 1862 gave to the companies every odd numbered section of government land lying within ten miles on each side of the railroad between Omaha, Neb., and San Jose, Cal., and a further subsidy in the form of United States bonds of from \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, the \$16,000 per mile being given for building on level land and \$18,000 per mile for mountain building Practically nothing was done under the act of 1862. In 1864 both companies, believing, no doubt, that they had failed to make the most of their opportunity in 1862, asked Congress practically to double their land and bond subsidies. The land subsidy was doubled by giving them every odd section of land within twenty miles on each side of the railroad. In addition to this land grant I should have said the government gave to the companies a right of way 400 feet in widtlf from Omaha to San Jose, where the roads were run through government land, as they were throughout most of the d.stance. The companies were also given the right to mortgage their roads privately to an amount equal to the originai government subsidy, the private mortgages so authorized to be the first mortgages on the roads and prior to the government mortgage. This was equivalent to doubling the government subsidy.

Some Startling Figures. "Under these acts the Union Pacific Railroad Company received about \$67,000,000 in money and United States bonds, and the Central Pacific Company about \$56,000,000. The two companies together received an empire of land which in a solid body would be twenty miles in width and eighteen hundred miles in length. These subsides were far beyond the cost of building and equipping the reads, and at once means were dev.sed by the promoters to divert to themselves all of the assets of the ompanies above the cost of constructing and equipping the roads. For this pur-Railroad Company organized the Credit Mobilier Company, and the directors of the Central Pacific Company, the co partners of Central Pacine Company, the co-partners of whom I have spoken, organized the Con-tract and Finance Company. The history of the Credit Mobiler Company startled the Union when it was disclosed in a congressional investigation about twenty years ago. The Contract and Finance C a precisely similar bistory, has been little known east of the Rocky mountains Well, the Contract and Finance Company was incorporated for the purpose of taking contracts for the construction and repa. of railroads, rolling stock, etc. Every share of its stock was owned by the di rectors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The directors of the railroad company controlling the government subsidies and all moneys secured by mortgaging the railroad lands, made contracts for construction and repair, etc., with the Contract and Finance Company, which they own absolutely. Under those contracts they gave themselves fabulous prices for all such work, the aggregate of the con-tracts absorbing every dollar that the Central Pacific Railroad Company had received from all sources, including every share of its stock, amounting to \$68,000,000 par value, most of which was sold in the market for 75 cents on the dollar. The contracts were all alike. I will give you a sample of them in a few minutes.

Fraudulent Contracts. "Were these contracts legal?" asked The

Star reporter. "The Pacific rallway commission." tinued Mr. Maguire, "appointed by the President of the United States in 1887 to investigate these matters reported to Congress, presenting the testimony which they had taken at the same time, that by these fraudulent contracts made by the directors with themselves under the name of the Contract and Finance Company they had fraudulently diverted to themselves assets of the Central Pacific Radred C of the market value of more than \$62,000,-

of the market value of more than \$62,000,000. Every one of those company of those who received the berefit of them are liable to a
decree compelling them to restore the assets to the company for the satisfaction
of the debts of the company. On page 82
of the report of that commission it is (Continued on Eighth Page.)

The Game Played to Keep Mr. Blaine From Being Nominated.

The Favorite Son Movement Was Then Worked-Republican Fears of a Repetition Now.

The appearance of the favorite son movement in the present national campaign recalls the fact that just twenty years ago a similar movement developed, and, as many politicians believe, came very near to wrecking the republican party. The strong men were all defeated in convention and a man with only a local reputation was nominated. The result was so close a shave at the polls in November that the services of an electoral commission were necessary to

determine the result. Blaine in the Lead.

When the Cincinnati convention met in 1876 Mr. Blaine had a strong lead for the nomination. The masses of his party were with him. But the managing politicians were against him. The friends of Gen. Grant, particularly, held aloof from him, or else openly opposed him. So, to deprive Mr. Blaine of as much strength as possible on the opening ballots, and thus pave the way for combinations by making the choice difficult, the opposition brought out a number of favorite sons in different parts of the country. Marshall Jewell stood for Connecticut, Gov. Hartranft for Pennsylvania, Mr. Conkling for New York, and so

Troublesome for Mr. Blaine.

The scheme as planned was well calculated to prove troublesome to Mr. Blaine. It drew away from him support which was anxious to come to him, and which had he een able to command it at the start would have sufficed with what he had to nominate him. Some of the New Yorkers were ardent Blaine men, and inasmuch as he was a native of Pennsylvania his managers counted on many delegates from that state But in the one path stood Mr. Conkling ciaiming New York's vote and deaf to all overtures from the Blaine camp, while in the other path stood Gov. Hartranft, with Don Cameron at his side, holding the Penn-sylvanians in check. Neither Mr. Conkling nor Gov. Hartranft was a possibility be-fore the convention, but both were bent on Mr. Blaine's defeat.

The Game Was Won.

The game was won, after a stubborn bat tle. Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morton of Indiana and Mr. Bristow, all serious candidates with substantial followings, went down, and Gov. Hayes was chosen. A good deal of lukewarmness followed The leaders of the party were all disappointed. The campaign plainly showed this. There was no palpable shirking on anybody's part, but neither did anybody attain in the canvass the high-water mark of zeal and effectiveness. Too many wounds cept that a measure is involved instead of a part of the Pacific railroad system comman, is very similar to that. The emergency mencing at San Jose, Cal., and building the leaders to appear at his best on the

There are differences between the situation of 1876 and the situation of today. In the spring of that year the republican party was on the ragged edge. The democracy had swept the country at the Congress elections of 1874, and was united and full of fight. The feeling in republican circles was that the party work of its national convention, and yet all

of the savage scores of ten years were taken there and settled. What Conservative Men Think. The republican party of today is the party of supreme confidence. It does not doub its ability to win this year with anybody it may decide to put up. It almost riots in glorious expectations. And yet there are conservative men here and there who hink that another such slaughter of avowed would imperil republican success even this year. They concede, of course, that it is within the province of any man to aspire to the presidency, but they are rather mis-trustful of the effect on the party of the play of those aspirants who appear to have no other purpose but to keep somebody

ARRANGING THE STARS.

How to Accommodate the New One or

the Flag for Utah. Secretaries Lamont and Herbert have under consideration a rearrangement of the stars in the American flag so as to accommodate an additional star for Utah, the last state admitted to the Union. The new flag, with forty-five stars, will be the national ensign from July 4 next until the admission of another state necessitates a further change.

In the present flag the forty-four stars are arranged in six rows, the upper and lower rows having eight stars each and the other four rows seven stars each. A short time ago the War Department decided to place the additional star at the end of the fourth row, and orders were given for the manufacture of flags for the army according to that design. Recently, however, a design was suggested in which and seven stars in each row alternately Secretary Herbert was so favorably im pressed with this design that he suggested to Secretary Lamont to reconsider the se lection of the design adopted by the army and it will probably be done.

BINGHAMTON'S BIG FIRE.

Loss of a Quarter of a Million Dollars This Morning. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., February 25 .-Fire broke out in the block occupied by the Binghamton House Furnishing Company early today and spread to the adjoining block, occupied by Babcock & Stowell, hardware dealers. The stocks of both firms were entirely consumed and the buildings gutted. Loss, \$250,000; insurance unknown at present.

ICE GORGE IN THE PLATTE.

Water Backs Up in Great Quantities on the North Bank.

SCHUYLER, Neb., February 25 .- The ic gorge in the Platte river at this point remains unbroken, and the water, running over a stretch of eight to ten miles of territory along the north side of the river, continues, and rapidly adds to the damages previously mentioned-cutting away valuable farming and hay lands, and accretions of sand. The water is eighteen inches higher than heretofore, and if it rises a litder water.

The cold nights a few days since fastened the gorge more securely, which caused the higher water, and there will be no release now until a heavy thaw comes. The B. and M. trestles are in danger. Last night the passenger train was kept on the other s de, the passengers walking in, a distance of a mile and a half. More fam have had to abandon their homes

Secretary Smith at Atlanta. ATLANTA, February 25.-Secretary of the Interior Smith arrived here this morning from Washington. He will spend several days here, attending to private business

TWENTY YEARS AGO SERVEDTHREE HOURS

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Miss Flagler Given a Short Jail Sentence.

SHE PLEAD GUILTY TODAY

Her Confinement and How She Passed the Time.

KILLING OF GREEN

Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, who shot and killed Errest Green, a small colored boy, last August, today pleaded guilty in Criminal Court No. 2 to an indictment charging her with manslaughter, and Judge Cox sentenced her to pay a fine of \$500 and to be imprisoned in jail for three hours. The young woman's father, Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, U. S. A., at once paid the fine by handing Clerk N. C. Downs ten crisp fiftydollar bills, and then, accompanied by her father and a female friend, the distinguished prisoner was driven to jail to serve her brief term of imprisonment.

The proceedings in court today were the result of a conference yesterday between District Attorney Birney and Miss Flagler's counsel, Messrs. R. Ross Perry and Jere M. Wilson, it being then agreed that she should this morning come into court and plead guilty to the indictment. In order to avoid as much publicity as possible, the matter was kept a secret, Judge Cox directing late yesterday that court should be opened at 9:30 this n.orning, haif an hour before the usual time, when the matter could be disposed of. At that hour this morning Judge Cox appeared upon the bench, District Atterney Birney payments and the torney Birney, newspaper men and the usual court officers being the only other persons present. In a moment Miss Flag-ler, accompanied by her father, her friend, Mr. Perry and Mr. Wilson, entered the court room, seating themselves directly in front of the bench. Mr. Wilson then stated that Miss Flagler was in court and desired to enter a plea of involuntary manslaughe

The Sentence.

"It is needless for me to say," said Mn. Wilson, "that this is one of those unfortue nate accidents and cases which, in the pleading of the defendant of guilty of involuntary manslaughter, does not call for anything but the lightest penalty in the power of the court. Without making any further statement, we submit the matter to your honor, and crave, on the part of the

your honor, and crave, on the part of the defendant, the minimum penalty. To the indictment she now desires to enter a plea of guilty of involuntary mansiaughter."

To Judge Cox's inquiry, District Attorney Birney merely stated that the plea would be acceptable to him, and then Judge Cox asked if he should at once impose the sentence. Mr. Perry and Mr. Wilson nodded an assent, and as Miss Flagler stood up to receive her sentence, Mr. Perry arose and stood beside her. The unfortunate variety woman, attired in a smart street costum of dark material, was perfectly composed, and now and then held a delicate bottle of salts to her face. Judge Cox made no comment whatever, merely saying: "I sentence you to pay a fine of \$500, and to be imprisoned in jail for three hours."

Miss Flagier's face slightly flushed as she heard her sentence, and then she calmade the sentence of the

ly seated herself beside her counsel.

Taken to Jail.

Her father handed Clerk Downs ten 50 bills, and, after the clerk had recorded the plea and sentence and marked the fine paid, the party stepped across the corridor to the private room of Marshal Wilson, There they remained until Miss Flagler's commitment to jail had been made out, when it was handed to Bailiff Thos. F. When it was named to Ballin Thos. F. Cook, who escorted the prisoner to jail, Two carriages were swaiting the party, and in one Miss Flagler and her female friend seated themselves, while Ballin Cook and Gen, Flagler took the other. The jail was quickly reached, Messrs. Perry and Wilson hidding Miss Flagler adden at the was quickly reached, Messrs. Perry and Wilson bidding Miss Flagler adieu at the court house, and at the prison the bailiff formally handed his prisoner over to the custody of Warden Leonard, taking the warden's receipt for his charge.

The Shooting.

The offense for which Miss Flagler was today sentenced was the killing of Ernest Green, a small colored boy, the morning of the 2d of last August. That morning the little fellow, accompanied by a number of his friends, started out to play ball in the suburbs. On the way they stopped near the residence of Gen. Flagler, on California avenue. Some fine fruit trees were on the avenue. Some fine fruit trees were on the place, and boys had been in the habit of robbing them. Noticing the crowd of boys Miss Flagler imagined that they were about to rob the trees, and, to frighten them off, as she explained afterward, she secured a small revolver and fired, as she has always contended she supposed, in the air. She is said to have fired twice, and the boy, who was said to have been on the fence, fell to the ground, shot through the

The moment she discovered that the boy had been wounded Miss Flagler had him brought into the house, but he died before a physician could be secured. The young woman at once drove to police headquar ters, where she surrendered herself to Maj. Moore. An inquest was held that evening, the jury declaring, "While we do not believe she (Miss Flagler) did it with murderous intent, yet we believe the shots were fired carelessly and indifferently, and upon the evidence we cannot hold her. Miss Flagler was thereupon discharged from arrest, but five days later she was required to give bail in the sum of \$10,000 to answer any indictment which might be re-turned against her. The 81st of last October an indictment was returned against her, charging her with manslaughter, the penalty for which offense is imprisonment for not more than ten years, and a fine not

exceeding \$1,000. Conviction Was Probable.

It is understood that the entering of & plea of guilty by Miss Flagler was the rosult of an intimat on given by District Attorney Birney to her counsel that if the case was tried a conviction would, in his cpinion, serely follow. In that opinion the young woman's counsel are said to have at length concurred. So, it is believed, rather than stand the ordeal of a public trial, with the more than probability of a conviction and perhaps a severer sentence in that event, her counsel advised her to plead guilty and throw herself upon the mercy of the court. It is pointed out by those who believe that Miss Flagler was made ac-quainted beforehand with the precise sens tence she would receive, that her father handed to the clerk of the court the exact

amount of the fine imposed.

Drive to the Jail. Miss Flagler's term of imprisonment in the District jail was neither a long nor particularly tedious one. Three hours may or may not seem a very long time, depende ing upon circumstances, but for Miss Flage ler the circumstances were made as please ant as possible.

the court house the prisoner drove

to the jail in a private carriage. She was accompanied by her father and a female relative. With the party was a deputy from the marshal's office, in whose custody she was until formally turned over to the

she was until formally turned over to the authorities at the jail.

It was a cold and windy drive over Cap-itol Hill and across the commons to the long, dreary-looking structure, where she was doomed to spend three hours, by the